HUMAN EVENTS

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News Section

Printed in Two Sections

Nixon: The President startled — indeed shocked — the political community with his enigmatic attitude toward Nixon when he announced his decision to run for a second term. On many occasions, he has given strong indications that if he should run, Nixon would be his running mate. Last Wednesday, he reaffirmed his affection and admiration for Nixon, but he also said the second place nominee is not usually chosen until after the presidential nomination has been made.

Immediately a wave of speculation swept the press corps. Had his old pal, General Lucius Clay, finally succeeded in his long and vigorous campaign to convince Ike that Democratic hatred for Nixon makes the latter a Party liability? An oft-made guess is that about the time of the convention, Nixon would be given a top ambassadorship or — more likely — a Cabinet place, probably the Attorney General's post, with Brownell to get the first Supreme Court vacancy.

Clay's favorite for the vice presidency is Massachusetts Governor Herter, but many think Ike may tap Dewey as a means of rewarding the man to whom he owes most for the 1952 convention victory over Taft. Others being mentioned: Stassen, George Humphrey.

Knowland: Among the many interesting aspects of the Big Show of the past few days was the reaction of Knowland. At no little personal risk to his party career, he had sought to ensure an "open convention." He lost, and as he had promised, took himself out of the race. But not without some words which could be interpreted as warnings. Very few papers and commentators printed his statement.

What Knowland said was that, despite optimists to the contrary, a hard fight for the GOP lies ahead. Therefore, he stressed the necessity for a "unified" Republican Party, saying "ample place should be made in the campaign for those who supported the late Senator Robert Taft before the 1952 convention."

What Knowland — observers believe — particularly has in mind is the situation in late August, 1952, when Ike's supporters had to admit that the candidate was "running like a dry creek" (to use their own words). Thereafter, came the necessary rapprochement with Taft, his wholehearted support of the ticket and what was much more like a fighting campaign — and final victory. But, if the rapprochement had not taken place? Today, there are some prognostications that the GOP will suffer from "the stay at home vote." (See item "For America" below.)

Lausche's Shadow: The Eisenhower statement has strengthened the chances of Governor Frank Lausche for the Democratic nomination, according to one — but an increasingly important one — view among Democratic leaders. This is the calculation:

Last summer, the Democrats were privately talking of running only a token candidate against Ike. Then came the latter's coronary. On the assumption that the President would not run, the race between Stevenson, Harriman and Kefauver started and became "furiouser," and "furiouser" — three men who wanted the privilege of being a "shoo-in" against a presumably weak GOP candidate next November. The three front runners of the Democrats have failed miserably to win wide popularity. Especially, none of them are popular in the "solid" South, which under the impetus of the desegregation troubles shows signs of breaking up again.

And now, with Ike's announcement, the Democrats realize that there's little likelihood of a "shoo-in" next Fall. Hence, for the past ten days, there has been going on a very private search, conducted by Democratic leaders, for another can-

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didate. This explains the sudden revival of the Symington boom; and, the necessity — however anguishing — for the Democratic leaders to seriously consider Lausche. The Democratic bosses do not like the Ohioan because he has not been a very faithful organization Democrat. But, we happen to know, they have pondered a precedent — how the GOP politicos picked up a General who was far from being a faithful organization Republican and won an election. Finally, what the Democratic city bosses realize is that Governor Lausche has proved an excellent vote-getter. That's what they need — now that they have decided to take on Ike.

Ambivalent Adlai: The foremost (according to polls) candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination may turn out to be the hindmost, according to much opinion in Washington; especially if Adlai Stevenson fails to "get ahold of himself" and take his necessary candidatorial contortions in a manly, politician-sort of way.

Thus, Adlai's attitude toward his somersaults during his recent acrobatic trip through California was one of wincing. On one night in Los Angeles, he stated that "integration seems to me the most important unfilled promise of Democracy in the western world." Yet, the next day in the same city, Adlai in another address said that racial integration must be achieved gradually, that it cannot be achieved by troops and bayonets, that "we cannot upset habits overnight that are older than the Republic."

Consistency? Well, Capital veterans recall another case in history. Back in 1937, former Senator Henry F. Ashurst (D., Arizona), one of the smoothest-talking orators of that day, rose in the Senate one day to deny that President Roosevelt had any idea of trying to "pack" the Supreme Court, as reported by then current rumors. He said that if the President did propose any such plan he, as chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, would have nothing to do with it. The very next day, Roosevelt submitted to Congress his famous Court packing plan and Ashurst introduced the bill. Chided all around by his colleagues, he rose again and delivered a virtually historic speech on "the withering, searing vice of consistency," of which he said he never had been guilty.

Adlai, unlike the bluff, hearty old Arizona politician, seems unable to take inconsistency in his stride, judging by the weak, sickly explaining that has been going on ever since his California somersaults. Many persons in Washington, who have known Adlai since the time of his service in the Navy Department, during and on through his term as Illinois governor, say he is not ambivalent, but neurotic; that he's indecisive, frustrated and nervous. After he was nominated in 1952, for instance, it is known that he carried on a correspondence with newspaper editorial writers who opposed him. These letters — still extant — were not "ghosted" and revealed the thin-skinned candidate's true self. They were long, rambling, intemperate, frivolous and superficial — containing everything except a logical discussion of the points at issue.

Eastland: Conservatives in the Capital hail the rise of Senator Eastland to the chairmanship of the Senate Judiciary Committee (as a result of the death of Senator Kilgore last week) — as of positive value in at least three ways: (1) Eastland will help the Bricker amendment which must pass his committee; (2) he will kill attempts to amend the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act, also in the Judiciary committee's purview; and (3) he will prove a powerful force in his position in combatting moves (by "liberals") to emasculate our security-against-Communists regulations. As everyone in Washington knows, a congressional committee chairman holds the power of life or death over legislation which comes before his group.

For America: A rally, organized by For America, filled Carnegie Hall on Washington's birthday and the event drew much news comment in New York and a few shivers from official GOP circles in Washington. The gathering, which filled the hall, was addressed by Senators McCarthy and Jenner. The former praised General MacArthur as a present-day Washington and said he would never "have extended the hand of friendship to the Soviet Union as was done last summer at Geneva." Jenner eloquently attacked "world government."

The New York *Daily News* (February 25) editorially remarked that Senators Jenner and

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McCarthy "were uttering ideas held by many Americans, most of them Republicans, independents and conservative Democrats." If the GOP treats such people with "respect and friendship" — said the *News* — they can be of help on election day, next November. If not — warns the *News* — "they can do some wholesale squatting at home."

The meeting drew a crowd of 4,000 and its organizers say that 4,000 who could not be seated were turned away. This successful turnout and the speeches have inspired requests for similar For America meetings in Dallas, Atlanta, Boston, Los Angeles and Indianapolis.

Presidential Electors: Meanwhile, a proposal launched at the above-mentioned meeting is arousing interest. Dean Clarence E. Manion offered a remedy for the present situation in which the two major parties give the voter no real choice between their almost identical policies and platforms. Manion in his broadcast of February 26 said:

"The For America program calls for a vigorous and determined revival of the constitutional procedure for the election of the President of the United States. With your help, For America proposes to qualify Presidential electors for the next November election. Every one of these prospective electors will be an American patriot pledged to vote for a President whose single interest is preservation of the national sovereignty, the financial solvency and the strict constitutional government of the United States. Conceivably, these all-American electors may find such a President among outstanding pro-American statesmen who will have been deliberately passed over by the International Socialist managers of both party conventions.

"However, the urgent job at this time is not to pick a candidate for President or to form a new political party. The task now is to pick and qualify all-American teams of presidential electors. When this is done, the bipartisan Tweedledums and Tweedledees who now propose to offer us a choice between two more or less radical versions of International Socialism may re-examine their political consciences. The work is now cut out for patriots who want a chance to vote for American independence and the Constitution of the United States. Write to For America for your personal assignment in the all-American task force." (Headquarters of For America, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington 6, D. C., say that numerous requests have been received asking for details.)

Letter from EDWARD L. RILEY of Massachusetts, Sophomore at Duquesne University, Pittsburgh, Pa.: "I have been planning to write since I received my first copy of HUMAN EVENTS. Let me say that your publication is one of the finest that I have ever read.

"Being a college student with limited finances, my reading time and selection of material to read is quite diminutive. I don't think that a week could pass without my needing HUMAN EVENTS. The news section is always read first, actually several times. When I have finished, it is passed around the dorm. Most of the boys in my dorm either have no expressed political views or they take too much stock in those teachers who are liberal. I think that HUMAN EVENTS has done much to stem the liberal tide.

"About all I can do is to write letters-to-the Editor. At least twenty of my letters have come as a result of reading your articles.

"HUMAN EVENTS has done much to insure my future voting record. It will be a straight Conservative ballot. When I went home for Christmas I brought some HUMAN EVENTS ammunition home; chalk up at least 14 more Conservative votes for Massachusetts! Thanks to HUMAN EVENTS."

On The (Red) Party Line: Except on days when it is crowded out by other items more important to transmitting the party line to members and fellow-travellers, one of the regular features of the Communist *Daily Worker* is a list, "Today's Best Bets" on Radio, TV and Manhattan theaters.

The Red method of selecting drama and comedy presentations for recommendations sometimes is difficult to fathom, although some obviously are chosen because of advance reason to believe they will plug some facet of the party line.

Interestingly, only three news commentary programs are recommended with any degree of regularity, all on radio. Two are plugged in virtually

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every listing: the two commentators sponsored by the AFL-CIO, Edward Morgan and John Vandercook. The third is — you guessed it — he of the dangling cigarette, Edward R. Murrow, who surprisingly enough is only recommended about half the time.

The consistent Commy plugging of the Morgan and Vandercook commentaries surprises only those who have not listened to them. Neither man, of course, ever has been accused of being Red or even a fellow-traveller; but the welfare statism which they extol, sometimes bordering on outright socialism, probably comes about as close to the Party line as any major program on the air. The Reds are willing to take a chance with the commentators' somewhat-dubious attacks on Communism, to build up audiences for their consistent "liberalism" — approaching socialism.

Murrow actually is just as bad as the other two; probably, even more dangerous, because of his past mastery of the art of convincing many people that he is truly impartial and objective rather than the blatantly liberal anti-anti-Communist that he really is. The only surprising point in the *Daily Worker's* "Best Bets" list is that it does not recommend Murrow every day.

Aid to Higher Education: An estimated 1,000 administrators and faculty members from some 450 colleges and universities throughout the country meet in Chicago for three days beginning Monday (March 5). It is the 11th National Conference on Higher Education, held under the auspices of a National Education Association department called the Association for Higher Education.

Says the NEA announcement of the meeting: "A topflight panel discussion is scheduled for the second general session which is expected to get to the heart of one of the toughest problems confronting colleges and universities — how to maintain and improve the quality of instruction in the face of mounting enrollments."

The meeting undoubtedly will come up with a program of Federal aid to higher education as its solution to the problem. It will be another phase in the groundwork now being laid for a campaign for such a raid on the Federal Treasury, comparable to the basic Federal aid to education bill now pending before the House Rules Committee; the latter measure probably would be law now if it had not been stalled by the threat of the "no segregation" amendment which Rep. Adam Clayton Powell promises to offer if the bill ever reaches the House floor.

HUMAN EVENTS of January 28 told of the decision reached by the Committee for the White House Conference on Education to recommend that President Eisenhower convene a conference, comparable to last December's mass gathering, to discuss the needs of institutions of higher learning. Latest word is that that recommendation will be formally presented to the White House sometime this month.

This is the committee which stage-managed the December conference, in which some 1,700 delegates were put on record as favoring Federal aid to education by a two-to-one majority, although they never were given an opportunity to vote on it or any other proposal. Had it been put to a vote, the aid program probably would have been defeated; if adopted, its margin certainly would have been far smaller than the two-to-one so widely proclaimed.

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FRANK C. HANIGHEN, *Editor and Publisher* JAMES L. WICK, *Executive Publisher*

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Article Section

HIGHWAY ROBBERY

The Teamsters Union: It'll Probably Be Worse

By RUSSELL TURNER

The deplorable "Autherene Lucy incident" at the University of Alabama received front page publicity everywhere.

In this article, Russell Turner, administrative assistant to Fulton Lewis, Jr., describes comparable violence going on every day and every night in many parts of the United States. Yet labor terrorism receives little or no condemnation—or even interest—in the daily press, the national magazines, or on the floors of Congress. Write your editor, your Representative, your Senator. Enclose a copy of this article. Ask them why not. Ask them what they are going to do about it.

ANY TIME something bad is found in the organized labor movement — mismanagement of welfare funds, strong-armed hoodlumism, racketeering in any of its many manifestations — the odds are that some unit of the movement's current Peck's Bad Boy will be among the prize exhibits. And the odds are that the Bad Boy will grow worse before its behavior improves.

The Bad Boy of the organized labor movement goes under the mouth-filling cognomen of International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America. It's known as the Teamsters Union. It covers the waterfront, literally as well as figuratively.

With a claimed roll of more than 1,400,000 dues-paying members, making it the nation's biggest labor union numerically, the Teamsters Union exercises an economic life and death grip on thousands of business establishments and on millions of individuals. It has no hesitancy in exercising this power to better the business of a friend or strangle that of a foe, to improve the lot of an order-taking individual or to force any outspoken anti-union boss individual out of his chosen profession.

Never known for namby-pambyism, the Teamsters Union has reached its current peak of power in the last three years under the presidency of a tough, highly-individualistic product of the Pacific Northwest's brawling, blustery street wars, 61-year-old Dave Beck.

But if Dave Beck is tough, as he is, and for many years ran his domain with an iron hand, as he did, he is in the process of being shoved out of the presidency by a squat 42-year-old who is just as tough, just as iron handed and even more dangerous — more dangerous because he is more ruthless, totally unconcerned about individual rights and devoid of scruples about such things as the niceties of the law.

The giver of the business in this case is James Riddle Hoffa, experienced in the art. He helped elect Beck president of the Brotherhood in 1952, a feat requiring a giving of the business to the late Dan Tobin, then the international president who found himself retired, by other than personal request, to the pension-heavy job of President Emeritus. Indications are that Beck will be put out in the same pasture along about mid-1957.

Jimmy Hoffa got off to an early start in the union racket game. A Detroit bakery platform loader at 17, he persuaded his fellow bakeryites to form a new union which soon won a charter from the then-struggling Teamsters Union. At age 19, the fist-swinging youngster pushed his way into the presidency of the Detroit Joint Teamsters Council, embracing the three Detroit area locals. The climb continues. Today he is the acknowledged czar of teamsters and related craft throughout the Midwest, is throwing his considerable weight around in the South and the East, and is number two pushing one in the International Brotherhood.

His methods are far from soft. His personal gain, financially and power-wise, is large. Truck owners find themselves picketed by imported goons if they refuse to sign Teamsters contracts, even though their employees may not want to be members; they discover that other truckers will not transship their cargoes because of the controverted "hot cargo" clause. Juke box operators discover their windows smashed and their establishments bombed if they refuse to pay up to $20 a month per employee for "dues" to one of Hoffa's unions. Welfare fund insurance, with premiums of more than $5,000,000 a year, is placed with a little-known company headed by a long-time friend of Hoffa's, which channels $1,000,000 in three years as commissions and fees to a Chicago agency; the agency, set up about the time the policies were placed, is owned and operated by other friends of Hoffa who, by coincidence, are his partners in a girls' camp in Wisconsin and an oil lease brokerage firm in North Dakota.

Using their maiden names, Mrs. Hoffa and the wife of one of his top lieutenants put $4,000 into

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a truck-rental firm which took over the business of a Teamsters strike bound firm, and in four years took out $65,000 in dividends and still own the company — without, of course, doing any work except to tell a clerk to send the dividend checks. The list of equally-dubious activities of Hoffa and company could be continued *ad infinitum.*

Nice work, if you can get it. Hoffa gets it.

BUT SUCH TACTICS are not confined to the 23 central states comprising Hoffa-land. Find a Teamsters local anywhere, and the odds are that you will find some form of strong-arm racketeering.

Tradition means nothing to the Teamsters, even in the field of organizing non-union workers and bringing them into the fold. The accepted method of most labor unions is to persuade individual workers that they will be better off economically if they join the union and authorize it to bargain for them.

Not the Teamsters. Their method is to look over the field and choose a victim; then they go to the chosen employer and say, "sign or else." The "or else" runs the gamut of every variety of gangster and economic persuasion yet devised: shootings, bombings, beatings, cutting off of supplies — all may be included.

Usually employers fall into line; occasionally they balk, and on extremely rare occasions they win out against the "or else" gamut.

An obdurate gentleman named Paul Andrews heads the B & S Motor Lines of Nashville, Tennessee. In November, 1954, he was visited by representatives of Teamsters Nashville local 327, who told him he must sign a new contract covering his over-the-road drivers, similar to one then being negotiated with other Tennessee truck operators. Andrews demurred; virtually all of his work, he said, was handled with individually owned rigs, most of them belonging to young Korean war veterans who drove their own trucks under contract and had no desire to be represented by the Teamsters or any other union.

On the night of December 9, parties unknown sneaked into B & S terminals at Nashville and Memphis, slashed several tires, put syrup and abrasives into several motors. The estimated damage was $3,500. Just a forewarning.

The trouble really began in May, when a state court anti-picketing injunction was modified to permit peaceful picket lines, which promptly were established around each of the three B & S terminals — at Nashville, Memphis and Charlotte, North Carolina. Picket cars followed trucks and harassed them on lonely stretches in many ways. Bullets flew on several occasions.

On June 12, in Sevier County, Tennessee, a bullet was fired from a fast-moving car into the windshield of a B & S truck but hit the steering wheel and was deflected to the floor. Forty minutes later and only a few miles away, another bullet punctured a rear tire of another B & S rig.

In July, a shotgun blast shattered the left elbow of driver A. D. McKinney, a 24-year-old Gastonia, North Carolina veteran of 26 months in Korea. Shotgun blasts were emptied at the line's Nashville terminal. Several rock-throwing incidents were reported. Altogether, Andrews lists more than thirty serious acts of violence between June and November when the climax occurred.

On the evening of November 21, 36-year-old James T. Bruce, a B & S driver for two years, was paying his dinner check to the cashier of a Nashville cafe when an unknown husky sidled up to him. The next thing Bruce knew, he was being worked over thoroughly by brass knuckles sheathed in leather gloves, and wound up in a hospital with severe head lacerations, a broken jaw and bruises covering most of his body.

A Nashville grand jury took a dim view of the incident, returning a presentment which named two Teamsters members and an "unknown white man" as conspiring to murder Bruce. It said the unknown was the slugger, that the two union men — Perry H. Canaday and C. B. Richardson — stood by apparently to guard against interference.

By coincidence, Canaday on November 3 had been sentenced to six months in jail (on November 21 he was free on bond pending appeal), along with another Teamsters unioneer, on charges of malicious mischief in connection with the window-smashing of two non-union Nashville barber shops. Also by coincidence, Nashville police had searched the unlicense-plated car of W. A. Smith, assistant business agent of the Teamsters Nashville local. They found a heavy leather glove, as well as dynamite percussion caps, several hundred feet of wire and a dynamite-detonating battery. By further coincidence, Canaday and his colleague in the window-smashing incident had testified that on the night they said they had not broken any windows they were in Smith's car.

Meanwhile, other Tennessee truckers had signed contracts with the Teamsters and on October 21, 1955, the union invoked the "hot cargo" clause to compel other lines to refuse to transship cargo to or from B & S. Andrews says this cost his firm about 20 truck loads a week, dropping its gross revenue from about $95,000 a month to about $75,000.

Andrews also says that in May a Teamsters business agent told him, "I am giving you one last chance to sign this contract before we set up the picket line and close you up." He hasn't signed yet; neither has he closed, but it certainly has been made a tough business.

NOT MANY TRUCKERS beat a Teamsters rap of that sort. One other who did is Desmond A. Barry, president of the Galveston Truck Lines Corporation of Houston, which freights between Houston, Galveston and Texas City in Texas, and Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. "Desperate Des," as he came

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to be known, not only forced the Teamsters to retreat ignominiously, but he has pending in Federal court a $75,000 treble damage anti-trust suit against a group of other truck lines which refused to interchange Galveston freight, on the basis of a "hot cargo" clause.

Barry's story, as related in his Federal court complaint, is that on March 7, 1955, the president of Oklahoma City local 886 of the Teamsters, James E. Hamilton, informed him he would sign the Southern Conference over-the-road contract (Barry's line never had belonged to the Conference) or the union would tighten the economic screws. On April 2, he was given a three-day ultimatum by a representative of Houston Teamsters local 968, who said the signed contract should be on Hamilton's desk by April 5 — or else. Barry's answer was that he would not sign unless and until the union was certified by the National Labor Relations Board as bargaining agent for his drivers; he said he had checked the 27 drivers, and found that only three carried Teamsters cards, and none showed any interest in being represented by the Teamsters.

About mid-April, says Barry, some of the lines with which Galveston had interchange agreements began sporadic refusals to accept freight for transshipment to his line, on grounds it was involved in a labor dispute. On April 29, Hamilton placed Galveston on local 886's "unfair" list and called on all other lines, in compliance with their "hot cargo" agreements, "not to patronize this firm." On May 3, Oklahoma City dock workers began refusing to handle Galveston cargo.

Barry's response was more than the Union had anticipated. First, he won immediate emergency permission from the Interstate Commerce Commission, over the objections of some other truckers, to deliver or pick up cargo anywhere in Oklahoma; previously, Oklahoma City had been the only terminal in that state he was permitted to use. Next, he filed charges against the union with the NLRB, and persuaded the Board to petition a Federal district court for an injunction against the alleged illegal secondary boycott.

The union quickly realized it had a hotter potato on its hands than it had bargained for. On June 1, Hamilton withdrew the "unfair" designation and rescinded its invocation of the "hot cargo" clause. On August 2, local 886 formally accepted an NLRB stipulation in which it promised never to repeat various unlawful practices which it insisted it never had done anyway and which, by then, long since had been stopped.

Meanwhile, Barry had instituted his anti-trust action against the other truck lines. Conceivably, that suit could result in judicial outlawing of the "hot cargo" clause; barring that, if Barry wins, it certainly could have the effect of making employers chary of signing contracts containing it.

Probably the most widely publicized signing of a Teamsters contract occurred about a year ago when the Sewell Avery management of Montgomery Ward & Company cheerfully accepted a Teamsters contract covering some 14,000 employees. At times, the number of coincidences involving the Teamsters seems amazing. Here, the coincidence was that Jimmy Hoffa at the same time had nudged trustees of welfare funds covering three Teamsters locals into investing some $2,000,000 in Montgomery Ward stock, and later to vote the stock for the Avery management in its last-ditch proxy battle with Louis Wolfson when the latter unsuccessfully sought to take over control of the company.

Management spokesmen, who were on the inside of the Ward-Teamsters negotiations, insist it was pure coincidence that the contract agreement and the stock purchase occurred at approximately the same time. Perhaps so — skeptics are unconvinced. In any event, Hoffa must be given credit for having chosen the psychological time to call on Wards for a contract — the time when a strike might well have swung the then-nearing proxy election to the upstart Wolfson. Observers, who recall pictures of a stoney-faced Avery being carried from his office by Federal troops during the last war because he refused to have anything to do with striking unioneers, agree it would take some emergency such as the Wolfson battle to make him sign as readily as he did.

WITH ALL OF ITS deplorable activities, the Teamsters does about as well for its members as any union, better than many, on the vital scores of wages, hours, working conditions and fringe benefits. For example, a union survey finds the average hourly pay of Teamsters members increased by 29.8 cents during the three years from December 1, 1952, as against an average hourly increase of 12.8 cents for all manufacturing workers. Welfare fund coverage has been expanded, paid holiday and vacation times have been increased, and various other fringe benefits have grown.

Confronted with new demands from the Teamsters at contract signing time, employers frequently protest that the terms will put them out of business. Some employers have been so put out of business and a large majority of the employer protests are fully justified. Nevertheless, employers as a class are not entirely lily-white and blameless in their dealings with the Teamsters.

More than once, employers — individually or as associations — have been more than happy to sign Teamsters contracts embodying expensive new terms because the signing has been accompanied by an unwritten, tacit agreement that the union will compel non-signing, independent competitors to fall into line. On occasion, it is entirely willing to exert its power to dissuade competitors from cutting prices or otherwise upsetting the economic applecart, a form

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of informal, unofficial policing which would be entirely illegal if ever provable.

Thus the new contract may cost the employer substantially; but if his industry is stabilized, prices can be set high enough to cover the increased costs and the ultimate consumer is left paying the cost. This leaves everybody — worker, union, employer — happy, except the consumer; and, usually, he does not even realize what has happened to his pocketbook.

On the other hand, the hatred, fear and distrust held by other unions for the Teamsters is large. It abides by no interunion rules; its concept of the area covered by teamsters, chauffeurs, warehousemen and helpers is vast; it refuses to sign the "no raiding" agreement; it sniffs disdainfully at the newly merged AFL-CIO and makes clear that if anybody tries to cross its path, it will pull out to independent status.

The CIO originated, developed and perfected the use of goon squads and strongarm methods in organizational operations. But it was just last summer, shortly before the AFL-CIO merger, that the CIO-Executive Board, acting at the behest of its Brewery Workers Union, adopted a resolution roundly condemning a "typical, old-fashioned raid" which it said had been conducted by the Teamsters on the CIO Brewery Workers' 1,000-member St. Paul local 343. Complaining of the "customary one-sided, rabble rousing tactics" of the Teamsters, it said a "horde" of that union's officials "descended upon a meeting of the local union. . . . This raid was undeniably ordered from the top level administration of the Teamsters because the Teamsters representatives were drawn from distant points including St. Louis, Chicago, Wisconsin, California and New York . . . railroaded a series of actions through the meeting by rising votes, disposing of funds of the local, calling for disaffiliation and for affiliation with the Teamsters and a Teamster charter was promptly presented. . . ."

This, from the CIO, prompted some wags to comment that the Teamsters had learned too well from the CIO.

Increasingly over the years, Beck has been trying to dissociate himself from his hurly-burly early days, to gather unto himself — and unto the Teamsters, more recently — an aura of respectability, of gentility. Not even a high school graduate, one of his proudest moments came many years ago when judicious string-pulling won him the post of president of the Board of Regents of the University of Washington. Over the years, he probably has addressed more Rotary, Kiwanis and Chamber of Commerce luncheons and held more civic positions in his native Seattle than any other union official. To cap it all, this unorthodox character admits having voted for Dewey in 1948 and Eisenhower in 1952.

Hoffa goes along with Beck's search for respectability — just as long as the chief does not interfere with his own operations. Jimmy, at present, is conducting a determined campaign to bring into the Teamsters the gangster-ridden International Longshoremen's Association, expelled by the AFL in 1953 because it was dominated by mobsters who shook down the New York waterfront to the tune of millions of dollars yearly. If he succeeds, New Yorkers agree it will mean that the hoods take over complete control of trucking and allied industries in the world's largest city.

If they do, it would not be the first time it has happened in Hoffa-land. Well-substantiated reports tell of the old Capone mob levying their toll on Teamsters' operations in Chicago. Frequently, gangsters, run out of one city, turn up on the payroll of a Teamsters local in another city under Hoffa's jurisdiction. Hoffa's own probation report in 1949 showed 17 arrests, six on assault charges of which all but one were dismissed. The list included a $1,000 fine on his 1940 *nolle contendere* plea to an indictment charging him with conspiring with Detroit wastepaper collecting companies to set up a monopoly, in connection with which the home of a wastepaper executive was bombed; also, a $500 fine in 1946 when he pleaded guilty to violating a state labor law in lieu of standing trial on an extortion charge in connection with an abortive effort to organize and regulate small grocery stores in Detroit.

The overall picture presented by the Teamsters Union is not pretty. It was bad under Dan Tobin, it has been no better under Dave Beck; but when and if Jimmy Hoffa takes over, and it looks like he will, the picture will become worse.

Now, what's the remedy?

When conditions become bad enough, the public tends to demand curative action. The dramatic change in public attitude toward the Wagner Act is an excellent example. The Act — passed in 1935 — was thought to be sacrosant. Even in 1944, the Republican nominee, Thomas E. Dewey, faithfully promised organized labor that he would, if elected, accept the Act in toto. Nevertheless, by 1947, its abuses had so aroused the public that the Wagner Act was amended by the Taft-Hartley law. After President Truman's veto, the Republicans in Congress voted almost unanimously to override the law, and even a majority of the Democrats in Congress voted the same way.

The Taft-Hartley story is encouraging to those who have seen the outrages perpetrated by the Teamsters Union. Let the people know, and they will demand proper action.

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